

DCNR Conservation of Native Wild Plants Rulemaking Change

Summary of Changes to Chapter 45

Updated Aug. 2022

The Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) is proposing changes to the Chapter 45 regulation, Conservation of Pennsylvania Native Wild Plant (regulations). DCNR has sought input from the public, specialists, academia and consultants for many years and has prepared a proposed rulemaking change addressing certain plant species in the regulations. Below is a summary of the proposed changes which include classification changes to 82 plants. For more detailed information on species undergoing classification changes, please see the [Native Wild Plant Species Accounts](#), on DCNR's website.

DCNR is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date listing of classified plants. In the proposed rulemaking, plant species not yet classified, whose populations are declining are being added to the regulations; species currently classified whose populations have declined or increased are being adjusted, accordingly; and plant species that no longer warrant classification are being removed from the list (delisting). The regulation update also includes administrative changes including updating outdated species names.

For questions and comments, please contact RA-Ch45WildPlant@pa.gov for further information. The proposed rulemaking will be published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin* August 27, 2022. You may make comments through the bulletin or via email. Public comment period lasts 30 days after publication, after which DCNR will respond to comments. Read more on DCNR's [rule-making process](#).

What's Changing?

There are at total of 82 changes to the list of classified plant species.

- 24 currently unclassified plant species will be classified
- 28 currently classified plant species will be reclassified
- 30 currently classified plants will delisted

The following charts summarize the changes with short descriptions and reason for the classification change.

Summary Charts:

Currently unclassified species proposed to be classified

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status	Proposed Status	Habitat/ Identification	Reason for Change
<i>Acalypha deamii</i> (Weath.) Ahles	Two-Seeded Copperleaf	N	PX	moist woods or riparian woods; flowers and fruits late summer-fall	Only one population was known and not observed since 1900s (0 populations)
<i>Ageratina aromatica</i> (L.) Spach	Small- Leaved White- Snakeroot	N	PT	dry wood, poor soils, sandy open areas, serpentine soils; blooms August-October	population decline, specialized habitat (7 populations)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status	Proposed Status	Habitat/ Identification	Reason for Change
<i>Andropogon gyrans</i> Ashe	Elliott's Beardgrass	N	PR	dry or moist fields, open woods; blooms September-October	limited, geographic distribution, threats to existing populations (32 populations)
<i>Arabis patens</i> Sull.	Spreading Rockcress	N	PT	moist, rocky woods; flowers April-July	Globally vulnerable, population declines, sensitive habitat (10 populations)
<i>Arnoglossum reniforme</i> (Hook.) H.E.Robins.	Great Indian Plantain	N	PE	wet woods and floodplains, seepage woodlands; flowers June-September	population decline, extreme rarity (1 population)
<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> L.	Whorled Milkweed	N	PT	dry rocky, sandy soils or barrens; flowers July-August	population declines, sensitive and limited habitat (10 populations)
<i>Asplenium pinnatifidum</i> Nutt.	Lobed Spleenwort	N	PR	crevices of dry, lightly shaded cliffs of non-calcareous rocks	population declines, habitat fragmentation (27 populations)
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i> L.	Canadian Milk-vetch	N	PE	limestone soils and open rocky or shale-rich areas and barrens; flowers late June-early August	population declines, invasive species; limestone habitats tend to be at risk (7 populations)
<i>Bartonia paniculata</i> ssp. <i>paniculata</i> (Michx.) Muhl.	Screw-Stem	N	PR	bogs and edges of peaty wetlands; flowers August-October	small number of individuals in populations, limited to boggy open wetlands; but tolerates some disturbed habitat (63 populations)
<i>Bromus kalmii</i> A.Gray	Kalm's Brome	N	PT	rocky wooded slopes and dry to moist, woods; flowers June-July	population decline; succession, invasive plants and habitat loss (12 populations)
<i>Carex roanensis</i> F.J. Herm (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Roan Mountain Sedge	N	PE	rich, moist woods, often dominated by beech trees; fruits in early summer	globally-rare species, very few and small populations, recently found in PA (4 populations)
<i>Erythronium albidum</i> Nutt.	White Trout-Lily	N	PR	rich wooded slopes and floodplains on calcareous soil; flowers late April	population declines, small population sizes, geographically limited; threatened by invasive plants and habitat loss (48 populations)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status	Proposed Status	Habitat/ Identification	Reason for Change
<i>Fraxinus quadrangulata</i> Michx. (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Blue Ash	N	PE	moist to dry calcareous woodlands and forests	extreme rarity; threatened by forest pest emerald ash borer (1 population)
<i>Galium latifolium</i> Michx.	Purple Bedstraw	N	PT	woods, rocky slopes and roadsides; flowers June-July	populations have few individuals making it more vulnerable to disturbance (23 populations)
<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> (Schrank) Borbás (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Common Northern Sweet Grass	N	PE	fens, wet meadows, pastures and marsh edges; flowers April-August	extreme rarity, habitat threatened by invasive species, and fen and wetland impacts (4 populations)
<i>Lorinseria areolata</i> (Linnaeus) C. Presl. (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Netted Chain Fern	N	PR	moist or wet woods and acidic bogs	found in low numbers in PA, in a restricted geographic distribution, limited by habitat (37 populations)
<i>Lysimachia hybrida</i> Michx.	Lance-Leaved Loosestrife	N	PE	swamps, wet meadows, fens and pond margins; flowers June-August	small populations, habitat loss and impacts to temporary ponds (5 populations)
<i>Marshallia pulchra</i> W.M.Knapp, D.B.Poind. & Weakley (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Beautiful Barbara's buttons	N	PE	high-energy river scour habitat; flowers mid-June - mid-July	all populations of <i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> were redetermined to be <i>Marshallia pulchra</i> , extremely limited habitat (16 populations)
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i> S. Watson	Water-Plantain Spearwort	N	PT	low wet ground, swamps, and muddy ditches; flowers May through August	population declines, small populations; threatened by deer pressure, changes in hydrology and invasive plants (10 populations)
<i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> Rafinesque (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Dwarf Spiraea	N	PE	rocky, wooded slopes; flowers June	population decline due to loss of habitat; name change from <i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> Pallas var. <i>corymbosa</i> (Raf.) Maxim. to <i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> Raf. (4 populations)
<i>Stellaria borealis</i> Bigelow	Northern Stitchwort	N	PT	slopes with springs, sphagnous swamps and stream banks; flowers May-August	population decline due to habitat loss, contracting habitat range (20 populations)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Current Status	Proposed Status	Habitat/ Identification	Reason for Change
<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i> Eaton (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Running Buffalo Clover	N	PE	Dry upland woodlands and prairies in PA southwest; flowers	federally-listed species recently discovered in PA, very few populations and globally rare plant (5 populations)
<i>Utricularia subulata</i> L.	Slender Bladderwort	N	PX	open wet, mucky or sandy soil; flowers June-August	known only from one herbarium specimen from 1900s, but surveys have not relocated it (0 populations)
<i>Viola glaberrima</i> (Gingins) H. House (Source: Flora of the Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	Wedge-Leaved Violet	N	PE	rich, moist forests on lower slopes and bottomlands; flowers late April-May	extremely rare; populations of <i>Viola glaberrima</i> were previously attributed to <i>Viola tripartita</i> (2 populations)

Key: N: Currently Unlisted; PX: Pennsylvania Extirpated; PE: Pennsylvania Endangered; PT: Pennsylvania Threatened; PR: Pennsylvania Rare; PV: Pennsylvania Vulnerable; TU: Tentatively Undetermined. Source for taxonomy, habitat and flowering time: *Plants of Pennsylvania* 2nd ed., Rhoads and Block 2007, unless otherwise noted.

Currently classified plant species proposed to be reclassified

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Actaea podocarpa</i> DC	Mountain Bugbane	PT	PR	rich, wet woody slopes and coves; flowers in August	more populations than previously thought, but still uncommon and geographically limited (50 populations)
<i>Aletris farinosa</i> L.	Colic-Root	TU	PE	moist clearings in southeastern PA; flowers May-July	multiple threats to habitat, population decline, very few sites remaining with small population sizes (3 populations)
<i>Asplenium bradleyi</i> D.C.Eaton	Bradley's Spleenwort	PT	PE	crevices of dry, shaded acidic rock outcrops	population declines, habitat loss/degradation (6 populations)
<i>Bidens bidentoides</i> (Nutt.) Britton	Swamp Beggar-Ticks	PT	PE	muddy tidal areas; flowers September-October	globally uncommon, limited to special habitat, population decline (9 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Camassia scilloides</i> (Raf.) Cory	Wild Hyacinth	PT	PE	moist woods; flowers April-May	extremely rare, habitat subject to conversion and invasive species (4 populations)
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i> Wahlenb.	Brown Sedge	TU	PR	calcareous wet areas including grasslands, meadows, swales, and wet woods; fruits in summer	relatively few populations and found in a restricted geographic range, habitat fragmentation (22 populations)
<i>Carex collinsii</i> Nutt.	Collins' Sedge	PE	PT	acidic swamps and boggy woods; fruits in summer	more populations than previously thought, but still limited by habitat availability (18 populations)
<i>Carex longii</i> Mack.	Long's Sedge	TU	PT	wet, sandy soils in swamps, thickets and meadows; fruits in summer	population declines, invasion, herbivory, habitat loss (15 populations)
<i>Carex lupuliformis</i> Sartwell	False Hop Sedge	TU	PE	vernal pools and other wet areas on calcareous substrates; fruits in summer	population declines, invasive plants, succession, impact to wetlands (11 populations)
<i>Carex paupercula</i> Michx.	Bog Sedge	PT	PR	sphagnum bogs and boggy woods; fruits in summer	more populations than previously thought but still restricted by geographic range (45 populations)
<i>Carex schweinitzii</i> Schwein.	Schweinitz's Sedge	PT	PE	calcareous marshes and stream banks; fruits in summer	globally-uncommon species, range constricted, specialized habitat (6 populations)
<i>Carex sterilis</i> Willd.	Sterile Sedge	PT	PE	calcareous swamps and fens; fruits in summer	steep population decline, small population sizes. Changing common name from Atlantic sedge to sterile sedge (8 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i> (L.) Spreng.	Eastern Paintbrush	TU	PT	parasitic on the roots of other plants; moist meadows, on limestone and diabase; flowers April-June	population declines, limited by limestone or diabase soils (15 populations)
<i>Corallorhiza wisteriana</i> Conrad	Spring Coral-Root	TU	PE	rocky, wooded slopes on limestone and diabase; flowers April-June	population decline, small population sizes, orchid species vulnerable to collection (5 populations)
<i>Cuscuta coryli</i> Engelm.	Hazel Dodder	TU	PX	dry rocky woods, clearings and hillsides where it is parasitic on various shrubs and herbs; flowers June-Sept. fruits July-October	last observed in 1950s, field surveys failed to relocate. Also correcting minor spelling mistake (changing to " <i>coryli</i> ") (0 populations)
<i>Cyperus retrorsus</i> Chapm.	Retorse Flatsedge	PE	PX	dry, open, sandy areas and ballast; flowers and fruits mid-summer to early fall	not observed in 50 years after surveys; habitat destroyed (0 populations)
<i>Cypripedium reginae</i> Walter	Show Lady's-Slipper	PT	PE	fens and swamps; flowers May-June	population decline; threatened by impacts to wetland habitat, deer herbivory and poaching (7 populations)
<i>Gaylussacia brachycera</i> (Michx.) A.Gray	Box Huckleberry	PT	PE	well-drained open woods; flowers May, fruits August	globally-rare, slow growing and low germination rates, extreme rarity (3 populations)
<i>Gratiola aurea</i> Muhl. ex Pursh	Golden Hedge-Hyssop	TU	PE	moist or wet soils along streams or ponds; flowers July-August	population declines, extreme rarity (3 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i> (Michx.) Britton, Stearns & Poggenb.	Broad-Leaved Beardgrass	PE	PX	serpentine barrens; flowers July-early October	one historic location was known, now destroyed, not observed elsewhere (0 populations)
<i>Hypericum gymnanthum</i> Engelm. & A.Gray	Clasping-Leaved St. John's-Wort	PX	PE	muddy, wet areas; flowers July-September	Globally uncommon species; thought to be extirpated but rediscovered (1 population)
<i>Juncus biflorus</i> Elliott	Grass-Leaved Rush	TU	PR	moist, open woods, boggy fields, gravel pits and ditches; flowers and fruits in summer	uncommon, with geographic limitations; populations have small numbers of individuals that are more vulnerable to disturbance (39 populations)
<i>Lythrum alatum</i> Pursh	Winged Loosestrife	TU	PE	swamps, wet meadows, marshy shores, and ditches; flowers early July-September	severe population declines, wetland habitat is threatened by degradation and invasive plants, extremely rare (1 population)
<i>Passiflora lutea</i> L.	Passion-Flower	PE	PT	moist stream bank thickets; flowers July	more populations recently observed, still uncommon statewide and small populations (20 populations)
<i>Platanthera ciliaris</i> (L.) Lindl.	Yellow Fringed-Orchid	TU	PT	bogs, moist meadows and woods; flowers July-August	population declines, small variable populations; requires wetland soil but can tolerate some disturbance (32 populations)
<i>Salix candida</i> Flügge ex Willd.	Hoary Willow	PT	PE	in wet meadows and fens on calcareous soils	extreme rarity; limited by habitat, population decline (2 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Solidago roanensis</i> Porter	Mountain Goldenrod	PR	PT	rocky banks, roadsides, woods and edges; flower August-September	population decline, range constricted (10 populations)
<i>Thalictrum coriaceum</i> (Britton) Small	Thick-Leaved Meadow-Rue	PE	PT	rich, rocky woods, thickets and moist alluvium; blooms late May-June	more populations discovered, but still uncommon, limited by habitat availability (21 populations)

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Currently classified plant species proposed for removal from classification (delisting)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i> L. ssp. <i>caulderi</i> Cody	Northern Maidenhair Fern	TU	DC	rich, deciduous woodland; incorrectly thought to inhabit serpentine barrens	not found in PA (0 populations)
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.	Naked-Spiked Ambrosia	TU	DL	sandy shores or meadows; blooms August-October	not native to PA
<i>Aplectrum hyemale</i> (Muhl. ex Willd.) Nutt.	Puttyroot	PR	DL	moist, rich, wooded slopes and bottomlands; blooms May-August	more common than previously thought, may not be limited by habitat (at least 64 populations)
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> L.	Eastern Baccharis	PR	DL	native open sandy areas, marshes and beaches but adventive along roadsides where deicing salt is used; flowers August-October	expanding habitat, utilizes roadsides influence by de-icing salts, highly mobile species (abundant)
<i>Carex alopecoidea</i> Tuckerman	Foxtail Sedge	PX	DL	wet soils and meadows, streambanks and openings in streamside woods, particularly on calcareous soils; fruits in July	not found in PA (0 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Carex gravida</i> Bailey	Heavy Sedge	PE	DL	prairies and other open areas usually on calcareous soils; fruits in summer	not found in PA (0 populations)
<i>Carex mesochorea</i> Mack.	Midland Sedge	TU	DL	dry, open woods, fields, and roadsides; fruits in summer	more populations of this species have been found; common and not a conservation concern (abundant)
<i>Collinsia verna</i> Nutt.	Spring Blue-Eyed Mary	PR	DL	woods and scrubby areas near streams; flowers late April-May	more populations than thought, large numbers of individuals in populations; secure and not a conservation concern (at least 50 populations)
<i>Cyperus acuminatus</i> Torr. & Hook.	Short-Pointed Flatsedge	PE	DL	wet, sandy, disturbed ground; flowers and fruits mid-summer to early fall	not native to PA
<i>Cyperus odoratus</i> L.	Rusty Flatsedge	TU	DL	moist meadows, wet sandy or gravelly flats, and riverbanks; flowers and fruits mid-summer to early fall	grows in disturbed habitat, expanding its range; more common than previously thought and not a conservation concern (abundant)
<i>Desmodium humifusum</i> (Muhl.) Beck	Trailing Tick-Trefoil	PE	DL	dry sandy woods; flowers August-September	hybrid of two common species, not a conservation concern
<i>Diarrhena obovata</i> (Gleason) Brandenburg	Obovate Beakgrain	PE	DL	rich woods	more common than previously thought with large populations, expanding range, not limited by habitat (abundant)
<i>Digitaria cognatum</i> (Schultes) Pilger	Fall Witch-Grass	PT	DL	sandy, moist soils; flowers July-early October	able to use disturbed areas, not limited by habitat, not in decline (abundant)
<i>Distichlis spicata</i> (L.) Greene	Sea-Shore Salt-Grass	PX	DL	waste grounds and ballast; flowers August-October	not native to PA
<i>Elatine minima</i> (Nutt.) Fisch. & C.A. Mey	Small Waterwort	TU	DL	shorelines of ponds, lakes and impoundments; flowers July-August	more frequent and widespread than had previously been thought; not limited by habitat (abundant)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i> Torr.	Capitate Spike-Rush	PR	DL	bogs and wetlands with sandy-peaty soil; flower/fruits mid to late summer	more widespread and frequent than previously thought (at least 40 populations)
<i>Elymus virginicus</i> L. var. <i>submuticus</i> Hook.	Wild Rye	TU	DL	moist soils of open forests, thickets, grasslands, ditches, and disturbed ground; flowers June-August	not native to PA
<i>Glyceria borealis</i> (Nash) Batch.	Small-Floating Mannagrass	PE	DL	shallow lakes and streams; flowers in July	more common than previously thought, not limited by habitat quality (at least 19 populations)
<i>Juncus longii</i> Fern.	Long's Rush	PE	DL	habitat attributed to this species was early successional seepages with exposed soils, but not found in PA	not found in PA; specimens of this species found to be another species (0 populations)
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> Beadle & F.E. Boynton	Large-flowered Marshallia	PE	DL	habitat uncertain but possibly borders of swamps; flowers June-August in North Carolina	Not found in PA; all populations of <i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> were redetermined to be <i>Marshallia pulchra</i> (0 populations)
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i> (Jacq.) Woods.	Carolina Milkvine	PX	DL	habitat previously attributed to this species was moist woods, thickets, river banks, ditches and fence rows; flowers June and July.	not native and does not occur in Pennsylvania (0 populations)
<i>Myrica heterophylla</i> Raf.	Evergreen Bayberry	PX	DL	habitat previously attributed to this species was swamps and moist, low ground on the coastal plain; flowers April or May	does not occur in Pennsylvania (0 populations)
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i> (L.) DC	Sourwood	TU	DL	dry woods and along slopes; blooms in August	more common than previously thought, able to utilize disturbed habitat, expanding range (at least 31 populations)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Proposed Status</u>	<u>Habitat/ Identification</u>	<u>Reason for Change</u>
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> (L.) Besser var. <i>palustris</i> (Gleason, H. A. and A Cronquist, Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, 1991, Second Edition)	Yellow Cress	TU	DL	wet shores and low open ground; flowers May-September	common and not in need of conservation (abundant)
<i>Salix petiolaris</i> Sm.	Meadow Willow	TU	DL	meadows and swales; flowers just before leaves emerge	more common than previously thought (at least 32 populations)
<i>Salvia reflexa</i> Hornem.	Lance-Leaved Sage	TU	DL	stream banks, old fields, roadsides, cinders, and quarry waste; flowers June-September	not native to Pennsylvania
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> Pallas var. <i>corymbosa</i> (Raf.) Maxim.	Dwarf Spiraea	PT	DL	rocky, wooded slopes; flowers June	Name changed to <i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> Rafinesque
<i>Tipularia discolor</i> (Pursh) Nutt.	Crane-fly Orchid	PR	DL	deciduous forests and stream banks in PA southeast; flowers July-August	more common than previously thought (at least 83 populations)
<i>Viola tripartita</i> Elliot	Three-Parted Violet	TU	DL	moist slopes and bottomland especially over calcareous substrate in southern PA; flowers late March-May	not found in Pennsylvania, populations previously attributed to this species are <i>Viola glaberrima</i> (0 populations)
<i>Vitis novae-angliae</i> Fernald	New England Grape	PE	DC	in moist mountain woods, ravines, and roadside thickets; flowers May; fruits August through November	found to be a sterile hybrid of two common species, and is a hybrid without conservation value (abundant)

Key: DL: Delisted; PX: Pennsylvania Extirpated; PE: Pennsylvania Endangered; PT: Pennsylvania Threatened; PR: Pennsylvania Rare; PV: Pennsylvania Vulnerable; TU: Tentatively Undetermined. Source for taxonomy, habitat and flowering time: *Plants of Pennsylvania* 2nd ed., Rhoads and Block 2007, unless otherwise noted.

Plant Name Changes

This section clarifies the species undergoing name changes in the proposed regulation update. These species are also listed in the tables above:

<u>Current name</u>	<u>Current Classification</u>	<u>Updated name</u>	<u>Updated Classification</u>	<u>Reasoning</u>
<i>Spiraea betulifolia</i> Pallas var. <i>corymbosa</i> (Raf.) Maxim.	PT	<i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> Rafinesque (Source: Flora of Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	PE	<i>Spiraea corymbosa</i> is the accepted taxonomy for this species and the appropriate classification is Pennsylvania Endangered.
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> Beadle & F. E. Boynton	PE	<i>Marshallia pulchra</i> W. M. Knapp, D. B. Poind. & Weakley (Source: Flora of Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	PE	The correct name for this species is <i>Marshallia pulchra</i> and the correct classification is Pennsylvania Endangered.
<i>Viola tripartita</i> Elliot	TU	<i>Viola glaberrima</i> (Ging.) House (Source: Flora of Southeastern United States, Weakley 2020)	PE	The correct name for these plants is <i>Viola glaberrima</i> and the correct classification is Pennsylvania Endangered.
Atlantic sedge (<i>Carex sterilis</i> Willd.)	PT	Sterile sedge (<i>Carex sterilis</i> Willd.)	PE	Both common names are acceptable. However, sterile sedge is preferable as it is a more descriptive name.

Key: PE: Pennsylvania Endangered; PT: Pennsylvania Threatened; TU: Tentatively Undetermined. Source for taxonomy, habitat and flowering time: *Plants of Pennsylvania* 2nd ed., Rhoads and Block 2007, unless otherwise noted.

By the Numbers:

The chart below summarizes how many species are being added, deleted or moving within classifications. There are a total of eleven species moving within categories, nine additions, and 31 deletions. There will be 22 fewer classified species as a result of this regulation change.

Classification	Current No. Species Listed	Proposed List	Proposed Reclassify (out of this classification)	Proposed Reclassify (into this classification)	Proposed Delist	Final No. Species after rulemaking changes	Net Change
Extirpated	102	2	3	1	4	102	0
Endangered	232	10	14	5	8	243	11
Threatened	78	7	7	10	2	80	2
Vulnerable	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Rare	39	5	4	1	5	42	3
Tentatively Undetermined	128	0	0	11	11	106	-22
Special Populations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	582	24	28	28	30	576	-6

There will be six fewer species listed as a result of this proposed regulation. Thirty species will be delisted. A total of twenty-four plant species are being added to the regulation, twenty-two are moving from a lower classification to a higher classification, six species are moving from a higher classification to a lower classification.

Upgrade/Downgrade Summary	No. Species
No. Added	24
No. Upgraded	22
No. Downgraded	6
No. Delisted	30
Total changes	82
Net Species	-6
Total Add or Upgrade:	46
Total Delisted or Downgrade:	36